Gorontalo OG4
Malays AN5
Javanese OE5
Batak OD5
Makassar OG6

I 172 [85 cont.]

(Palembang and Benkulen). These objects are often stone wedges, which were probably used for cleaving wood or as cutting or chopping tools and as axes and similar tools. The raw materials from which these axes and chisels were made are basalt and trachyte for the roughest tools, while for the finer and hardest tools finely polished silicates, such as jasper, flint, agate, etc., were used.

I 172 174 It is well known that a number of similar stone objects has been found in different places in Europe, stemming from the time when in our part of the world, too, the working of metals was still unknown.

When the origin of the stone tools was less well understood than it is now, they were regarded as products of atmospheric fire and thus were called thunderstones and thunderbolts (1),

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1. Lubbock, Pre-historic times, p. 427.

names that are still generally found among the peoples of the Malay Archipelago who still regard them as products of thunderstorms. A few examples will not be amiss here. Objects such as chisels, axes, wedges, etc. are called thunder or lightning stones, watu-ing-kilat by the Alfoer of the Minahasa, gigi-guntur in Malay, huntu-gĕlap in Javanese, sait-ni-porhas in Batak, isi-gutu in Buginese, gigi-gunturu in Makassarese, and batu-lintar among the Malays of Malacca.

G I 779 821 These stones, regarded as of supernatural origin by the natives, are treated with superstitious respect. On north Celebes, for example, these stones are used for conjuring rain. In times of prolonged drought, the stones are wrapped in special leaves and put in a pot with water, which is left standing in the yard during the night in the hope that it will cause rain. In conformity with this conception concerning the origin of these stones from prehistoric times, the natives pretend that such objects [86] are always found in or in the vicinity of trees that have been struck